These are the detailed instars and molts of the specimens it was possible to breed to maturity. It is to be noted that these transformations represent an extreme as all conditions were favorable. There was the warmth of summer and an abundance of food, even though it changed not at all from day to day.

GERRIS MARGINATUS-LIFE HISTORY.

Ova Deposited	Embryo Period	Emerged Date	Instar	Molt	Instar	Molt	Instar	Molt 3	Instar	Molt 4	Instar	Molt 5
No. 1	?	June 29-07	8 days	July 7	3 days	July 10	1 days	July 14	3 days	July 17	6 days	July
No. 2	?	**	8 "	44	3 "	" 10	6 "	'' 16	4 "	20	7 "	2
No. 3 § June I-08	8 days	June 9	7 "	" 16	4 "	20	3 "	" 23	4 "	27	6 "	
No. 4 June 1-08 No. 5	8 "	"	7 "	6.6	5 ''	" 21	3 "	" 24	4 "	" 28	6 ''	
♀ June 1-06 No. 6	8 "	4.6	7 "		4 "	" 22	4 "	" 21	5 "	29	5 "	44
?	3	June 25-07	8 44	" 3	4 "	7	2 "	., 9	7 "	" 16	6 "	** 5

No. 1—Emergence to adult, 24 days

" 3—Oviposition " 33 "
Emergence " 25 "

One of 45 ova deposited by one female.

These life histories give a period of between 33 and 34 days for the full transformations from the egg to the adult, and of between 24 and 28 days for the five nymphal instars.

Briefly, then, *Gerris marginatus* has one embryonic, 5 nymphal (or if the first tenuous molt be considered a true ecdysis, 6), and one adult, a total of seven instars, which take about a month. This would allow for three broods a summer.

Feeding Habits of Adult Chrysopidae (Neur.).

I have taken adult Chrysopidae (Chrysopa sp.) on flowers with exposed nectar: Pastinace sativa, June 15 and 24, 1886; Tiedemannia rigida (Oxypolis rigidior). Aug. 15, 1888. These visits were mentioned under Neuroptera in Trans. St. Louis Acad. Science 5: 459. They are not cited by Knuth. Handbuch der Blütenbiologie, III. 2: 469, but visits of a Chrysopa sp. to Yucca whipplei are there recorded.—Charles Robertson, Carlinville, III.